The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial

FOUNDLINGS.—Favorable progress is reported on the project for establishing a Foundling Hospital and Home for Abandoned Children in Boston. The annual expense of such an institution is estimated at $6,000, of which $2,500 would be raised by private charity, $2,500 given by the State, and $1,000 by the city.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—The friends of General Carl Schurz will be deeply grieved to hear of the death of his youngest daughter. Even in her brief space of life she had become a dear light and love in his household, and a charm to the numerous acquaintances who know and cherished her.

SING SONG WARE.—This is the fanciful name given to the elaborately designed and highly colored Chinese ware which is coming so generally into fashion. Just now porcelain from China is becoming very fashionable in New York. Dinner sets cost from $700 to $1,000, and contain, perhaps, 500 pieces.

THADDEUS STEVENS.—Edward McPherson, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, has collected materials for, and has commenced writing "The Life of Thaddeus Stevens." Mr. McPherson has enjoyed a life-long acquaintance with Mr. Stevens, and we know of no one better qualified to be the historian of the "Old Commoner."

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.—The arrangements are complete for the speedy construction of this important road, and it is expected that before the next regular session of Congress the main line will be completed as far as the upper Marlboro, and the branch from Collington to Washington, giving the citizens of the capital a long-desired route to Baltimore and the East.

NOT AT ALL PAD.—Spurgeon, the famous London preacher, sometimes gets off an amazingly good thing. "Brethren" said he, the other day, in the course of one of his wonderful sensational sermons, "if God had referred the ark to a committee on naval affairs, it's my opinion it would not have been built yet." The remark is recommended to the special attention of Mr. Welles. Can he wake up sufficiently to see the point?

CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The election for municipal officers of the city of Cleveland, on Monday, resulted in the success of the entire Union ticket, with the exception of the candidate for Mayor. Stephen Bubrer, Democrat, was elected Mayor by four hundred majority. The *Leader* says: "The fact that the Democratic candidate for Mayor is a German, a distiller, and in favor of opening the saloons on Sunday, procured for him the whisky vote and a large portion of the German vote, and he ran largely ahead of his ticket. He is elected according to our latest returns, by about four hundred majority, in one of the fullest votes ever polled in the city. The Republicans elect their entire ticket, with the exception of Mayor, by majorities ranging from two to five hundred."

PAREPA SUB ROSA.—Since her marriage with the famous violinist we must accept Parepa to some extent in the subordinate matrimonial character of wife. The pitch of popularity she has attained has not been equalled since the time of La Grange. Her genial, jolly manner and bounteousness of person have had almost as much to do with this as her splendid singing. But her physical abundance has raised an evil longing in the public mind, which may be explained as happening in this wise. Her husband, Herr Rosa, is a small man—more than ordinarily less than usual. This has caused the idea to enter into the heads of many mischievous persons that it would be an immense attraction to have them on the stage together, in *Il Trovatore*, or some other opera in which amatory scenes would have to be enacted by them. But Rosa is inexorable and cannot be prevailed on to attempt the experiment, though it is said he is "an indifferent good" tenor. Thereupon New York only teases him the more.

NURSING ILL WILL.—There can be no doubt that among certain classes of the Southern people there is a morbid, dogged, persistent effort made to nourish and foster ill-will toward everything of Northern origin and real or suspected loyal affinity. And singularly enough—that is it would be singular did not history show that an almost universal rule was being carried out—this virulence and, if we may use the word, cantankerousness of feeling is chiefly cherished by those whose mission should be peace, and good will, and tenderness and loving kindness Says Flake's Galveston *Bulletin*, a paper of the right sort published in Texas:

"Men of business, whose daily avocations force them to mix and mingle with others, soon have their labors rudely hurled into an active principle. We seldom find them among the exclusives. But there is another class in every community, largely composed of ladies and clergymen, who are not forced into actual contact, save as they choose. These indulge in mawkish exclusiveness. Many a lonesome parlor might be filled brimming full of merriment and happiness but for this silly prejudice. Many a maid

"Remains a sad, ungathered rose
On her ancestral tree"

because of her self-imposed vows of social abnegation."

Some how or other it always has taken women and their spiritual advisers longer to recover their balance, after it has been disturbed by revolutionary excitement, than it has taken more practical and probably less earnest orders of the people.

CONGRESSMAN MORRISSEY.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* describes this noted character as follows: Professional physiognomists or microscopic examiners may say what they please of the tell-tale countenance of this ex-prize-fighter and present faro-banker; I look from no closer point of view than the gallery, and thus inspected Mr. Morrissey is an exceedingly handsome man, and one of rather prepossessing appearance. His figure is very large and imposing, and I doubt not there are several eminently respectable legislators of untrustworthy physique, who would be willing to change records with him if his superb chest and shoulders could be thrown into the bargain. His complexion is particularly delicate, with no traces of hard usage or high living in the smooth white cheeks, with their suggestions of pink. He wears a full though not long beard which looks at a distance very soft and silky, and his hair, not yet beginning to thin out as in the case of nine Congressmen out of ten, has that intense curliness, coiling up in ten thousand little ringlets without a suspicion of woolliness, which is very rarely seen in Americans. His injured nose hardly amounts to a disfigurement.

THE worst of our inconveniences in railroad travel are insignificant compared with what is endured in the East, if the following from an Indian journal is to be relied on:

"Last year no less than seven or eight corpses, if we remember rightly, were taken from the carriages of the line (Calcutta and Delhi) alone—victims to a barbarous system of over-packing. Men and women often are crushed in a third-class carriage as to be compelled to remain standing during the entire length of a journey, sometimes 400 or 500 miles, and at the hottest season of the year. Nowhere are the natives treated otherwise than as wild beasts. Tickets for distances under those paid for are constantly issued to the ignorant."

This statement is confirmed by Captain Williams, an under secretary to the government, who says the number of persons found dead in trains is very large.

A PARIS letter says: The Americans are amusing themselves at the expense of the gubernatorial representatives sent to the Exposition. They say hardly a man for the last three months has come to Paris without a commission from the Governor of his State to the Paris Exhibition. The larger part of these commissioners will allow these certificates to remain in the bottom of their trunks, as no attention will be taken by the Paris authorities of States individually. The last report is that a large delegation of Ojibway Indians are coming as commissioners to the Exhibition.

FENIAN PIANOS.—A Malone (N. Y.) correspondent of the New York *Herald* relates the following incident, indicating that there is some ground for the Fenian scare in Canada: "The great number of pianos that come boxed up here by rail is astonishing, and more astonishing still is the fact that the parties to whom these boxes are directed are not of the class, socially speaking, supposed to take any very great degree of interest in the digital exercises pertaining to such instruments. It is suggested that perhaps their music is about to be heard elsewhere."

THE long talked of project of a bridge between New York and Brooklyn has taken form at last, and is likely to become a reality. A company has been organized with Mr. Roebling, of Cincinnati, as chief engineer, and immediate measures will be taken for the construction of the immense work. There will be but one span of two thousand feet, and no piers except at either end.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Interest in Connecticut Election.

The President Congratulated on Result

Agricultural College Grants Extended to Nebraska.

Additional List of Presidential Pardons

Jack Hamilton Recommended Four Hundred Persons for Pardon.

Ex-Senator Harris an Applicant for the Austrian Mission.

The Test of the Reconstruction Act.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1867.

The Connecticut Election.

The Connecticut election overshadows everything else of public interest here. The *Intelligencer* looks upon it as the turning of the political tide. The *Chronicle* says the lesson it teaches will not be lost upon the Republican party, and declares that the Congressional loss will be made up in Tennessee in August. Quite a number of gentlemen called on the President to-day, and congratulated him on the result.

Ohio War Claims.

The act providing for the settlement of Ohio and Indiana war claims is officially promulgated to-day by the State Department, and it became a law. Applicants for the position of commissioners under it are already at hand.

The Missouri Bounty Bill.

The President has not decided whether he can sign the Missouri military bounty bill, which failed to reach him until after the adjournment of Congress.

Agricultural College Grants.

The State Department officially promulgates the new law providing that the grant made by law of the second day of July, 1862, to each State, of land equal to 30,000 acres for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, for the purpose of establishing Agricultural Colleges, is extended to the State of Nebraska, in the same manner as if it had then been a State in the Union.

Gen. Sol. Meredith.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate for confirmation, Gen. Solomon Meredith, of Indiana, to be Surveyor General of Montana.

List of Pardons.

The President has communicated to the Senate an additional list of two thousand five hundred persons pardoned by him. This list covers all classes of cases referred to in the amnesty proclamation. The names of all parties recommending the pardon accompany the list. By this list it appears that nearly four hundred persons have been recommended for pardon by Ex-Governor Jack Hamilton, of Texas.

Impeachment.

It is understood that the House Judiciary Committee, now in session daily, will adjourn to-morrow until the early part of May, when Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, now in Iowa, is expected to be here. Mr. Boutwell is chairman in the absence of Mr. Wilson.

The Austrian Mission.

Ex-Senator Harris, of New York, is a candidate for the Mission to Austria, and is being urged by strong Congressional influence.

Senator Wilson

Goes to Richmond, Va., to-morrow, to make a political speech.

The Russian Cession.

It is now considered certain that the present executive session of the Senate will not consider the Russian cession treaty, but will allow it to go over till next session.

The Reconstruction Act.

Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, has given his assent to the plan to test before the Supreme Court the Constitutionality of the Reconstruction act. It will take some days to prepare the case. The authorities cited in the brief already prepared, are numerous.

Rejected.

The Senate to-day rejected Gen. Henry S. Commager, as Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1867.

THE SENATE.

The President to-day communicated to the Senate a large number of nominations. The only business concluded in executive session was the rejection of Joseph C. G. Kennady as Commissioner of Agriculture, and of Henry J. Commager, Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have not yet come to a conclusion on the Russian treaty.

STUART DISCHARGED.

Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court to-day, discharged J. B. Stuart, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, in the matter of the Merchant's National Bank, of Washington, but held Leonard Huyck for examination.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE.

The National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, has, by the prompt and judicious action of its directors, under the guidance of the Comptroller of the Currency, been enabled to report to its stockholders its unimpaired capital of $400,000, and is thus relieved from the necessity of liquidation at the hands of a receiver. Its capital has, by a vote of the board of directors, been increased to the original amount, $600,000.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATE STATEMENT

Will be forthcoming on Thursday. The balance in the Treasury is $107,000,000, including about $15,000,000 of unissued certificates.

CUSTOMS.

The receipts from Customs during March were unusually large, being sixteen millions. The Internal revenue receipts appear comparatively small, amounting to fifteen millions.

REVISION OF MINT LAWS.

The Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution, has sent to the Senate a letter to the effect that the suggestion of a revision of the mint laws as a subject well worthy of consideration, there being many particulars in which the existing laws are inadequate to the requirements of commerce, and the greatly increased production of bullion. Many amendments have recently been proposed, among which are propositions for the mint to relinquish the refining of gold and silver, and leave that business wholly to private enterprise, and the repeal of the coinage of cents. Without expressing any opinion upon these subjects at the present time, he transmits a communication from Louis A. Garrett, of San Francisco, formerly an officer of the branch mint, and now connected with an extensive silver refinery. He says a complete abrogation of all taxes and restrictions upon mining enterprises, and the repeal of all charges at the mint would tend to develop the country and enhance its products.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts of internal revenue to-day, $1,631,000.

COLLECTION DISTRICT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has designated Helena, Montana, as the port of entry for the Collection District of Montana and Idaho.

MILITARY CHANGE.

Brevet Brigadier General J. C. Tidball, Major of the Second Artillery, is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Division of the Pacific, for assignment.

HIGHLY INTERESTING

NEW YORK, April 2, 1867.

AN ABSCONDING AGENT.

We are informed that G. W. Hardwick, *alias* O'Harley Johnson, an agent of a well known firm of this city, has absconded with cash, notes, accounts, two horses and a wagon. The last heard of him he was in Chicago.

BOOK TRADE SALE.

The book trade sale to-day passed off at remunerative rates.

STRIKES.

Strikes among laborers and journeymen have not become general. The masons have however decided, to demand $4 50 from Monday next, and threaten to cease work if the demand is not acceded to.

A FIEND.

A man named Vanderbilt, residing near Hackensack, N. J., was arrested for treating a girl thirteen years of age with revolting cruelty. The child was taken from the Asylum of Orphan and Destitute Children, in New York, to do general housework. It is alleged that the child was tied up by the wrists and whipped until her flesh was badly mangled. The child succeeded in escaping and made the facts known to the neighbors, who threatened to lynch Vanderbilt, but were deterred by a Catholic priest.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer City of Manchester, from Liverpool on the 16th, has arrived.

HARRISBURG.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEGISLATURE.

General Railroad Law in the House.

Petitions and Reports of Committees.

The Proposed New County of Robinson

Monongahela Valley Railroad Bill Passed in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial
HARRISBURG, April 1, 1867.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

Petitions.

From inhabitants of Pittsburgh, in favor of Police bill.

Also, from inhabitants of Lower St. Clair township, against a division of said township.

Also, from inhabitants of the village of Bloomfield, Liberty township, against being annexed to Lawrenceville.

Mr. Josephs moved to reconsider the bill to inspect cattle in Philadelphia. Agreed to, and the bill made the special order for Wednesday.

Reports of Committees.

To change the venue in certain cases from Fayette to Washington county.

To authorize the borough of Lawrenceville to appoint viewers.

To authorize an increase of taxes for borough purposes in Temperanceville.

Act to repeal the act providing for the payment of bounties, by the Commissioners of Venango.

The Free Railroad Law.

Mr. Jenks offered a resolution that the Free Railroad law be the special order on Wednesday evening, which was agreed to.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 2, 1867.

SENATE.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Searight—To allow the School Directors of Perry township, Fayette county, to levy bounty tax.

Mr. Graham—To regulate the assessment of taxes in Pittsburgh.

To erect a new county out of parts of Allegheny and Butler, to be called Robinson.

Mr. Lowry—To erect a new county out of parts of Lawrence, Crawford and Venango.

Mr. Brown, of Mercer—To allow the Reno Land Company to acquire, hold and dispose of real estate.

Mr. Brown, of Lawrence—A supplement to the act relative to the paving of streets in New Castle.

Mr. Graham presented the resolutions of Councils of Allegheny City against the proposed consolidation.

General Laws.

The following general laws were passed: To construe a supplement to the act relating to railroad companies, passed in 1866, to authorize the President and Directors of railroad companies to determine by resolution the manner in which and the persons to whom the increased capital stock thereof may be sold, the amount of instalments thereon, the time and manner of payment.

Supplement to the school law giving the city having ten thousand inhabitants the right to elect a Superintendent.

Supplement to the act amending the laws of evidence.

Act to authorize the Governor to appoint persons to visit prisons and almshouses.

Act regulating interest on public account.

Joint resolution to revise the tax law by the Auditor General, the State Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Act to apportion a tax of three hundred thousand dollars, as first of property tax. Allegheny county's proportion is seventeen thousand and fifty-six dollars.

To establish another State Lunatic Hospital. Supplement to act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards.

HOUSE.

The following bills on the private calendar were passed:

To make the term of Mayor of Allegheny two years.

Act to incorporate the Monongahela Valley Railroad.

To authorize the Governor to incorporate a bridge over the Allegheny River at the foot of Taylor street, Pittsburgh.

Supplement to an act for the improvement of Highland avenue in Collins township.

To incorporate the Building and Savings Association of the City of Pittsburgh.

To incorporate the Co-operative Association of East Birmingham, for mercantile purposes.

To incorporate the Co-operative Association of South Pittsburgh.

To increase the capital stock of the Venango Water Company.

To incorporate the Western Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Act enabling the agents of the Methodist Book Concern to hold real estate in the city of Pittsburgh.

Act authorizing the appointment of two additional Notary Publics in the city of Pittsburgh.

There is a large delegation of the Pittsburgh Council here, advocating the passage of the consolidation bill.

The special order, the education and maintenance of soldier's orphans, was taken up. Mr. McCreary amended the act so that the children of colored soldiers be admitted to the schools. Mr. Ewing further amended, that in cases where schools cannot be maintained they be admitted. These amendments gave rise to considerable discussion of a party nature. Mr. Ewing's amendment was carried by 36 ayes to 35 nays. Mr. Linton offered an amendment that the parents or guardians have leave to withdraw their children, supporting it by a speech, declaring that there was prejudice existing against colored children being admitted to the same schools with white children. Mr. Ewing's bill passed unanimously.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Charges Against Mr. Thomas.

His Defense Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1867.

Mr. JOHNSON rose to a privileged question, and defended Philip Frank Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, against the charge contained in the report of the Bank of Commerce in 1865, that he, while Secretary of the Treasury, failed to provide for the payment of interest on public debt falling due January, 1861.

Mr. JOHNSON caused to be read a long letter from Mr. Thomas in defense of his loyalty and official conduct, showing that he successfully made such provision.

Mr. HOWARD said he had brought this matter last March before the Senate for the benefit of the Judiciary Committee. He was no accuser or prosecutor, but it did seem strange that although the report was made five years ago, Mr. Thomas had not until recently heard of it, notwithstanding the extras published in the *National Intelligencer* in May, 1862.

Mr. JOHNSON explained that after leaving Washington in 1862, Mr. Thomas went to his farm in Maryland and did not see the *Intelligencer*, and only subscribed to the Baltimore *Sun*.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the letter of Mr. Thomas defending himself against the charge of treasonable conspiracy to damage the public credit, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

From Boston.

BOSTON, April 2.—The cotton destroyed by fire in Commerce street last night was valued at $60,000; total loss $80,000, fully insured.

The male spinners and some of the carders of Lawrence struck to-day for ten hours.

General John Love Smith has been appointed Deputy Collector for this port.

Arrival of the Belgium.

PORTLAND, April 2.—The steamer Belgian, from Liverpool on the 21st, and Londonderry the 22d ult., has arrived.

Hotel Burned at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, April 2.—Green's Bath Hotel was burned this afternoon.

President of the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A. M. Eagan was elected President of the Board of Trade to-day.

IT was stated in the Senate by Mr. Fessenden that it has been demonstrated in England that the effect of trades' unions fixing the hours and rates of labor, and compelling everybody to come to them, has been confessedly to reduce labor men, men of capacity and ambition to the level of the poorest.

The jury in the breach of promise case of Caroline F. Clark against Michael Reuse, just tried in San Francisco, returned a verdict of $5,000 in favor of the plaintiff. She claimed $100,000.

BY THE CABLE.

Increase in the Bombay Cotton Crop.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

Transfer of Russian Possessions a Matter of Indifference to England.

Fights with Fenians Near Cork

Transfer of Russian America.

LONDON, April 2.—In the House of Lords last night, the Duke of Buckingham, Colonial Secretary, said the prospective transfer of the Russian North American possessions to the United States was a matter of indifference to England.

Fenian Fight Near Cork.

DUBLIN, IRELAND, April 2.—A dispatch from Cork reports a fight in the vicinity of that city this morning, between troops and a band of Fenians. Several rebels were taken prisoners.

Bombay Cotton Crop.

LONDON, April 2.—Advices from Bombay state that the growth of cotton in that region is greatly increased.

London Money Market.

LONDON, evening, April 2.—Consols close at 91. 5-20s, 75; Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 39¼.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, April 2.—Five-twenty bonds, 78.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, April 2.—Five-twenties, 84¾.

PARIS, April 2.—American bonds, 84¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 2, 2 P. M.—Cotton slightly declined; middling 12¾d.

Breadstuffs firmer and advancing. Corn 40s 6d for mixed western. California wheat advanced 2d, and is quoted at 15s 8d.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, April 2.—Cotton closes dull; sales 7,000 bales. Closing quotations—middling uplands 12¾@13d.

Advices from Manchester unfavorable.

Breadstuffs firm. No. 1 red wheat 15s 3d; white California 15s 6d. Flour 28s. Corn 41s, an advance of 6d. Barley 4s 6d. Oats 3s 3d. Provisions generally unchanged. Pork 76s. Beef 127s 6d, an advance of 2s 6d. Bacon 40s 6d. Cheese 60s. Lard 49s, a decline of 6d. Produce unchanged.

FROM CAIRO TO MEMPHIS.

News from the Great Republic.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.
MEMPHIS, TENN., March 29, 1867.

To-day, with the exception of the keen atmosphere, has been one of surpassing beauty. We left Cairo yesterday evening, just at sundown, and in a moment were steaming leisurely down the broad and turbid Mississippi. While at Cairo, notwithstanding the fact that about half of the town is under water, (the rain water lays in the town until pumped out,) our excursionists took advantage of the halt and promenaded the length and breadth of the city. After nearly two weeks on the water, a tramp on *terra firma* has somewhat of a novelty, and the meanderers about town appeared to enjoy it.

REFRESHING.

As we move further South, some little matters come before the attention of the traveler, which are decidedly refreshing to people of nervous temperment, and serve to drive off the ennui which otherwise might attend our trip. Imagine yours, truly, for instance, cornered by a gentleman of lofty stature and herculean frame, and entertained with the *modus operandi*, the ease and grace with which men's hearts are cut out, and daylight made to shine through their mortal bodies. Imagine that, and you have a conception of the scene of this evening, just prior to a little "pleasantry," which occurred between a gentleman from Kentucky, and one hailing from Illinois. The little pleasantry was of a personal character, the gentlemen on account of the latter, who is said to be an ex-Confed Major, requesting the hand to play "Dixey," and the former an ex-Union Colonel, demanding that the band play that air. The consequence of this remark was a fight between the gentlemen, which came near being a free one, inasmuch as a number of gentlemen were on hand to act the part of peacemakers, come in for a share of the bruises. Capt. Donaldson, with his usual activity and attention to everything in general, soon appeared upon the scene, accompanied by Capt. Davis, and the affair was closed up. The loss was trifling on both sides. Union, one wounded slightly back of the ear. Confed, two wounded slightly, one hand broken, one head slightly indented. Neither party claimed the victory. The affair created quite a stir for a time, but our landing at Columbus, and the band playing Dixey and Yankee Doodle alternately, soon allayed the thirst for blood, two of the participants leaving at this point soon left us once more without an excitement.

UNDER WATER.

Almost every town, village and hamlet, as we pass along, is under water, more or less, and the damage done to the country is almost beyond computation. In many places, here, as further up the river, the inhabitants have been compelled to flee to the hills, leaving their household property and stock to the mercy of the water.

FORT PILLOW.

At 10 o'clock this morning we passed the site which Fort Pillow used to occupy. The passengers were all assembled on the deck, but had it not been that the officer of the boat pointed out the spot, we might have passed the place a thousand times without noticing it. On the top of the bluff we saw slight traces of earth works, and along the edge of the river were deep cuts said to be rifle pits, with the exception of which nothing else marks the spot had ever been the scene of such a horrible butchery as was enacted there during the war.

BROKE IN HALF.

About twenty miles up the river we passed the steamboat "Liberty," lying high and dry on the bank, where she had been run by her pilot after having been struck by a large drift log. Her prow was on the bank, while her stern hung over and into the river. At the time we passed her she was evidently breaking apart amidships, and is no doubt a total wreck.

RECEPTION AT MEMPHIS.

Our reception at Memphis was quite an ovation. We steered into port with flags flying and the band playing. Thousands of people crowded the docks, and our boat was not touched than our decks were swarming with people. The same enthusiastic praise which has greeted us at every point along the river, greeted us as we landed. The *Avalanche* is the coming notwithstanding. We leave this evening at six o'clock.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A. Louis & Co., liquor dealers of Cincinnati, have failed, with large liabilities. The revenue officers have seized the stock of goods in store.

The *Herald's* Panama correspondent says the required extension of the Panama Railroad charter will probably be granted.

The New York *Herald's* Ireland correspondence says: There will be another Fenian rising immediately after the intensely severe weather moderates. Snow had fallen without a days' intermission for fifteen days and nights.

Late Mexican correspondence says: The Liberals have advanced so closely upon Vera Cruz that the Imperialists fire upon them from the walls. A surrender of the city had been demanded, and refused by Gen. Gomez. It was reported that Diaz had partially occupied Puebla.

The *Herald's* Lima, Peru, correspondence says: There is a prospect of a speedy settlement with Spain, and it was believed that Chile was about to break the alliance and make terms for herself. If this is done it is feared there will be a war between Peru and Chile. The village of Bolivia has been visited by a terrific thunder storm, which destroyed more than twenty houses and killed about one hundred people.

The New York Fenians are getting active again. They have resolved to call on the Treasurer of the Irish Republic of 1848 for the funds collected and invested by them. They are still collecting money and arms.

A suit has been commenced in the equity branch of the United States Circuit Court, by the lessees of the New York Theater, against Robert Brewster, surety of Miss Sallie A. Hinckley, the ballet dancesne of Cendrillon notoriety, to recover for the non-fulfillment of a contract entered into by her with the plaintiff. The defendant being unable to give bail, was committed to the custody of the United States Marshal and lodged in Ludlow street jail.

The *Democrat's* Junction City correspondent says that Gen. Hancock's Indian expedition, 15,000 strong, was at Saliba on Saturday. Gen. Hancock proposes to go to Fort Garred, on the Santa Fe road, where he will invite the chiefs of the hostile tribes to hold a council to discuss terms of peace. If they fail to agree, he will immediately enter upon a vigorous war against them.

John A. Halderman, anti-radical, was elected Mayor of Leavenworth on Monday. Hon. S. Kemble was elected Mayor of Lawrence, Kansas. Politics did not enter into the contest.

John D. Perry and Adolphus Meir, of St. Louis, have been re-elected President and Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. The Board of Directors are about the same as last year.

CITY MATTERS.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About ten o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the first floor of Purcell's liquor store, on Liberty street, near Garrison alley, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

REMOVAL.—The friends and patients of Dr. Thos. H. Elliott will thank us for announcing that he may hereafter be seen at his new office and residence, No. 182 Robinson street, two doors east of Federal street, Allegheny, whither he has just removed.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Gilleland & Orr, Painters, Grainers and Glaziers, have removed to No. 58 Allegheny Diamond, north side. The members of this firm are practical painters, and are prepared to attend to all orders in their line.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE AND LIBRARY.—The Allegheny County Soldiers' League held a meeting last evening at their hall, No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny. A large number of applications for membership were submitted and favorably acted on. The officers elected under the charter for the ensuing term were inaugurated. The Board of Managers of the Library organized by electing Col. D. H. Williams as Chairman, and A. Patterson, Esq., as Secretary. The arrangements have nearly all been completed, and the Library will be open to the public in a short time. The League intend inaugurating the Library on Thursday evening, 11th inst. The Library Hall will be reserved on every Tuesday evening of each week for the meetings of the League.

THE HAYMAKERS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-morrow evening, we anticipate seeing a crowded and fashionable audience at the Academy of Music, on Liberty street, to witness the celebrated operatic cantata by Mr. Geo. F. Root, entitled "The Haymakers," which is to be rendered by a powerful company of popular musical amateurs of this city, under the solo direction of Miss N. Ernest. This cantata, as its title indicates, is founded upon scenes and incidents connected with the hay field, the farm-house, and the hay-making season, and will be given on this occasion with characteristic costumes, action, scenery, etc., and will constitute a beautiful and delightful entertainment, both to those who take part in it, and those who witness it. We were present at the private rehearsal given last evening at the Academy. It passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and guaranteed a perfect success for the grand representation to-morrow evening.

For the Gold Region.

The steamer Leclaire No. 2, Capt. I. G. Saint, left last night for the Missouri river and the gold regions. Among her passengers were a number of families from this vicinity, who design settling in the new land of ophir. Other families for the same destination have made arrangements to meet the steamer at Smith's Ferry and at Steubenville. Fifty-five members of the Dacotah and Sioux tribes of Indians, in charge of Governor Foulk, of Dacotah Territory, who are on their way to Yankton, will be received on board at Cincinnati. These Indians have been on a visit to Washington city. Capt. Saint received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday from Governor Foulk, informing him that he and his party were on their way to this city, but as the Captain's engagements below would not allow of his waiting any longer, he telegraphed to the Governor to proceed by rail to Cincinnati, where he would stop for him until Friday morning. Governor Foulk is a member of the Sioux family of Nitassinga-Mahoney long county. The steamer will be provided with sleeping accommodations on the floor of the cabin.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for This Day.

COMMON PLEAS.

No. 18. Duncan & Robertson vs. Wm. Byrd & Son.
No. 21. Mary A. Robertson vs. W. Irwin.
No. 23. James Stacy vs. Hunter & Co.
No. 24. Same vs. Same.
No. 25. Thomas Vansickle vs. S. J. Poffenroth.
No. 26. Same vs. Same.
No. 27. Same vs. Same.
No. 28. Sebastian Haid vs. Joseph Fisher.
No. 29. Same vs. Same.
No. 30. Same vs. Same.
No. 31. James Brown vs. M. Hall & Co.
No. 32. James O'Connor vs. Pittsburgh Pet. Co.

No. 13. Campbell & Yorkline vs. Steamboat Pittsburgh.
No. 14. Christ Klopfenstein vs. Same.
No. 15. W. M. Nesbitt vs. O'Connor & Gumbach.
No. 16. Same vs. Same.
No. 17. Same vs. Same.
No. 18. J. D. Wilson vs. Hopkins & Madigan.
No. 19. Same vs. Same.
No. 20. David Somers vs. H. Hamilton et al.
No. 21. Same vs. Same.

The Seibert-Calligan Homicide—Verdict of Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judges Sterrett and Mellon.

Yesterday morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Seibert, indicted for the murder of Patrick Calligan, was taken up. The facts of the case are as follows: Seibert is a man of about sixty years of age, and keeps a tavern in Lawrence county, on the bank of the Beaver river, which divides the counties of Beaver and Lawrence. Calligan, the deceased, resided on the opposite side of the river, in Beaver county. On the 20th of July last, Calligan crossed the river to the tavern for the purpose of getting some liquor, when a difficulty occurred between him and Seibert, which resulted in Calligan being shot on the knee. Calligan was then brought to Mercy Hospital, in this city, where he died. Under a recent act of Assembly, Seibert, where a party is killed or injured in one county, and death ensues in another, the trial shall take place in the county where the death occurs—hence the jurisdiction of the court in this case.

Seibert was then arraigned in the usual manner, and plead not guilty, when a jury was empanelled.

Dr. Silas Bonham, Surgeon of the Hospital, to whose charge Calligan was brought to the Hospital on the 21st of July last, with a fracture of the knee bone, and died on the 5th of August, from the effects of the wound.

Dr. Bonham testified that he saw deceased standing at Seibert window, apparently talking with some one inside. Shortly afterwards, witness saw Seibert come out of the house, point his gun at Calligan, and shoot him in the cap. Seibert went into the house, but came out immediately and fired at Calligan; witness saw deceased fall.

Wm. Davidson testified that he had loaned deceased a rifle; that if in which he crossed the river, heard the report of the gun, and saw Calligan trying to get up; asked Seibert what was the matter, when he replied that he had ordered the man to leave his premises, and upon his refusal to do so, had shot him. On cross-examination, witness stated that deceased said Seibert had shot him; did not know of any previous difficulty between the parties.

For the defense, a witness was called to prove that Calligan had stated before his death that Seibert was not to blame for the shooting. The evidence, however, was not admitted.

Dr. Simpson testified that he had been called upon to attend Calligan after the shooting, and that he declined to submit to an amputation.

The counsel for the defense admitted the shooting, but claimed that there was no intent to take life.

After the speeches by counsel, the Court charged the jury, and they retired to their room about four o'clock, to deliberate upon a verdict. Judge Sterrett remained on the bench for half an hour, but before the expiration of that time the jury returned and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was then remanded to jail for sentence.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

The jury in the case of Joseph Fleming vs. C. W. Porterfield, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $213 71.

Alex. H. Burns, executor of Alex. Burns, deceased, vs. Joseph Young et ux. Action on an agreement in regard to the division of an estate. A special verdict was rendered for plaintiff, under the instruction of the Court, for $2,015.15, subject to decisions on reserved questions of law.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge McCandless.

Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company vs. Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. This is a rule upon plaintiffs to show cause why they should not give bail to secure the defendants for any damage they may sustain in the matter of the transfer of stock and bonds. The Court fixed the 9th inst. for a hearing.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: The diary taken from the body of Booth will be given to the public in a few days. Judge Holt has testified before the Judiciary Committee that the diary was given to him, together with other articles found on Booth, immediately upon the arrival of the captors of the assassin in Washington, and that the book has been in his possession and control ever since that. It has not been altered in any particular; that when it was handed to him eighteen leaves were cut out; that the diary commenced with the 14th, the date of the assassination, and the first entry states that on that day he (Booth) had prepared a communication and sent it to the *National Intelligencer*, giving an account of the purpose of himself and his confederates, that the remainder of the diary consists of a glorification of himself, (Booth,) whom he likened to Brutus, and a denunciation of his victim, whom he calls a tyrant, etc. Judge Holt further testified that, in his judgment, the diary shed no light upon the case, and did not deem it proper to offer it as evidence. The publisher of the *Intelligencer* testified that he had not received the communication Booth pretended to have sent that paper, and finally there is no evidence that Booth ever wrote a line in the book other than that which is now found there.

Advices from Utah and Colorado say the weather was intensely cold in March. In some localities the mercury fell forty degrees below zero. The snow was very deep, and disastrous floods are looked for in the mountain districts. A large number of horses and cattle have frozen to death. General Augur and staff, and fifty passengers, are now snow bound at Love Station, on the North Pacific Railroad.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut Gone Democratic.

Great Union Gains in Ohio.

NEW HAVEN, April 1, 9 P. M.—Returns from all but twelve towns in the State foot up, English, 35,708; Hawley, 34,645.

DAYTON, April 2.—The whole Republican ticket is elected, the average majority being four hundred of a Republican gain. The Democrats gain two Councilmen.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Full returns from all the wards, give Charles F. Wilstach, Union, for Mayor, 4,400 majority. The average majority for the whole Union ticket is about 5,000, showing a Union gain of about 1,500 over last fall election. For Council, fourteen Union men and five Democrats are elected, showing a gain of one Democratic Councilman. The new Council will stand twenty-six Union and ten Democrats. Total vote of the city about 24,000, 6,000 less than last fall.

DENVER, COLORADO, April 3.—In the municipal elections in Denver and Central City to-day there was a spirited contest between the candidates. The negroes voted without disturbance or molestation.

MADISON, Wis., April 2.—In the charter election, the Democratic ticket was elected by 250 majority. Hon. A. S. Sanborn was elected Mayor.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—The municipal election to-day resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket by fifteen hundred majority. Hon. E. O'Neil was elected Mayor.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 2.—The Democratic city ticket was carried by about 1,000 majority. Winona, Lake City, Hastings, Northfield, Owatonna, Anoka, and other small towns in Minnesota, give Republican major

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867.

☞ *The* DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

THE article on the third page to-day on the Coal and Iron Trade of Pennsylvania and the relations of Pittsburgh to the West, is an able presentation of an important subject, and will be read with interest and profit.

THE Bogus Free Railroad Bill will be the special order in the House this evening. The settled sentiment of the State is against this bill, and for none at all except it be framed and perfected in the interest of the Free Principle.

THE Democrats have gained something like twelve hundred on the popular vote, and three Members of Congress, in Connecticut. It is entirely natural they should rejoice over the result. Of all the Northern States, Connecticut, throughout the war, had the most active and comparatively most numerous rebel element; and though whipped and scourged out of sight nearly everywhere else, it has grown a little there. But the effect will not be felt, nor does the result signify a change in public sentiment that should elate or depress anybody.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

A few days ago our Harrisburg correspondent made the remark, if the COMMERCIAL had anything to offer for or against the suggestion of a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, there were those who would be glad to hear it.

We have a good many times specified abuses that need reforming and that can be reformed only by revising the Constitution. But that is not the question: for indeed, there can be no question at all about abuses and the urgency in favor of reform;—but there is a question in the case, and one which involves so grave a doubt that we hesitate to proceed a step before it is disposed of. It is this: What assurance have we that a Constitutional Convention would mend and not make affairs worse than they now are? This question appears to be entirely legitimate, for it was only last fall that the people with one accord proclaimed for a General Railroad Law, and chose a legislature in which there was not known to be a single opponent. But it has turned out that there is not the ghost of a chance for such a law, and that the Legislature is controlled in the interest of some power superior to the people. Now what guaranty have we that a State Convention elected within this or the following year would be better than the Legislature, or that in the end, we would not esteem it a fortunate deliverance if affairs were not made worse than they were before reform was attempted? It seems to us that circumstances admonish us to hesitate, lest, in attempting to obtain relief from those ills we now have we bring upon us others that are worse.

At present we purpose not to discuss the general question of constitutional reform. The necessity for it is clear to the mind of every intelligent observer, but not more so, we think, than the danger there would be in attempting the work at this time, or so long as there exists in the State a power superior to any body of men likely to be chosen.

We should be glad to know that we have not taken the right view of the question—that our apprehensions are groundless, and that this is the favorable time for undertaking the labor of constitutional reform. Viewing the question from the standpoint of passing events, we have simply made a suggestion, which to us appears well-nigh fatal to a Constitutional Convention before the people, through long suffering, are prepared to be their own masters, and do the work thoroughly. The reader will readily follow it up in his own mind.

MORE "STRIKES."

The aspect of the times, with respect to the relations of labor and wages, is portentous of difficulty to individuals, if not to communities. In different parts of the country, several of those movements, commonly called "strikes," have lately occurred. The difference in the alleged causes for them makes it difficult to understand how they can be real, or otherwise than imaginary, at least in some cases. Applying the term to the concerted action of employers for the reduction of wages as well as to those of the employed, for the purpose of raising them, we find that there are strikes for reducing the work-day from ten to eight hours, and for extending it from eight hours to ten. We also find strikes to raise the wages of labor, or to prevent their reduction, and strikes to reduce them.

Workmen seriously affirm, in justification of their action, that they cannot afford to labor for less wages than they have been receiving, or, as the case may be, for less than they are now demanding. And it is declared with equal seriousness by millowners and contractors, that they cannot afford to pay more than they now do, or propose to pay. What is to be done under such inexplicable conditions, for they appear to be inexplicable, it is difficult to say. If both sides are correct in their statements, the cause must lie outside of their immediate relations to each other. And it would seem to be the course of sound wisdom to join in endeavors to discover and rectify it, instead of endeavoring to force each other to bear all the inconvenience arising from its operations.

The effect produced on the relations of employer and employed, by frequent interruptions of harmony, must be injurious eventually to both parties, and still more hurtful to their joint interests. In large manufacturing operations, and in extensive mechanical employments, it appears to be absolutely necessary that there should be something like reliableness and stability in these relations, since large investments and heavy contracts made on the faith of wages continuing unchanged, may prove ruinous losses by the sudden and unexpected occurrence of a strike. Men will not voluntarily expose themselves to the danger and anxiety unavoidable under these conditions. And the same principle applies to the other party.

We do not express here any opinion on the subject of strikes, in their moral aspect. We refer to them as events of the times which, in our judgment, do not augur well for the interests of labor, nor for those kinds of business, in which the profits of capital depend on the labor of many hands, or the employment of many hands depends on the investment of large capital. If persisted in, the modes of conducting business of the kind referred to, will unavoidably be changed, or the relations of employer and employed will undergo decided modifications, perhaps not to the advantage of either, certainly not to that of the latter.

THE anthracite coal regions are considerably excited over the new railroad project between Schuylkill county and Philadelphia, for which a charter was obtained last Winter, but which the Reading Company have managed to choke off. The people in the coal region are asking the Legislature to grant the right to counties to subscribe to stock; and the Philadelphia Coal Exchange—a Reading concern—have held a meeting and denounced the proposition, wherein the coal regions are terribly excited. Of course Philadelphia wants no more railroads; even one more would be a gross infraction of the settled policy of that slow-going town. There is something almost sublime in the way she adheres to ancient ways and cherishes the traditions of the good old times of Conestoga wagons. Here is a road with a large trade she might have, but she rejects it utterly; she don't want to have her quiet disturbed by anything of the sort!

A NEW YORK journal, speaking of a "strike" in that city, says, workmen grow crazy about wages. It is not so, according to our observations in the subject. The difficulties that have become so common about wages usually are started by some ambitious individuals who, to make themselves conspicuous or to answer some other selfish end, encourge discontent among workmen, and are sometimes succesful under various false pretenses, in inducing them to embrace their schemes. The consequences are often very disastrous and seldom lead to any advantage even in a pecuniary point of view. We blame no one for wishing to have remunerative wages for his work, we praise no one for trying to get work out of men for less. But we have no liking for those who lead others into troubles which they do not share with them, under pretense of promoting their interest and securing their rights.

THE Union Congressional Republican Committee, appointed with particular reference to the South, have organized by electing Senator MORGAN Chairman, with the following Executive Committee: Hon. ROBERT SCHENCK, of Ohio, Chairman; and Hon. J. M. BROOMAL, of Pennsylvania; J. CHANDLER, of Michigan; JOHN CONNESS, of California; OAKES AMES, of Massachusetts; JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, and WM. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania. Hon. THOS. L. TULLOCK was elected Secretary, and W. S. HUNTINGTON, Esq., Treasurer.

WHILE the press of the country warmly approves of the acquisition—by gift almost—of the Russian Possessions in North America, the report comes from Washington that the treaty may be rejected by the Senate. The reasons for the rejection are not set forth, and it is difficult to perceive the statesmanship that would counsel such a course. The value of the acquisition is not to be found in the productions of the country, but in its political importance, and it is from this stand-point should the question be viewed.

THE offer of loans to the State in large excess above the amount called for, gives one a good impression of the financial credit of the State and also of the condition of monetary affairs in the country. The National Treasury statement for March deepens this impression and extends it to the whole country.

IN the House of Representatives, a few days ago, Gen. Butler charged President Johnson with having, on the recommendation of a Democratic candidate for Congress, pardoned one hundred and ninety-three West Virginian deserters just before the election, so as to enable them to vote the Democratic ticket. It now seems to be satisfactorily proved that no such recommendation was made, and that the soldiers in question were not released until nearly a month after the election. The penalties they were supposed to have incurred were remitted on satisfactory proof being had that they were no deserters at all. The Surgeon-in-chief of the division to which they belonged certified that they were unavoidably separated from the commands to which they severally belonged, and, while absent, were technically registered as deserters; but that they returned at the earliest opportunity and fought gallantly to the end of the war. On his representation, indorsed by the War Department, the men were restored to the full possession of rights which they had never really forfeited. Gen. Butler was mistaken.

SIMPLICITY OVERDONE.—Republican simplicity is a very excellent thing in its way, but it is a virtue that may be carried to extremes. George Washington was none the less true to the institutions of the country because he was scrupulously exact in the matter of costume on all occasions connected with affairs of State. Mr. Seward appears to be rather recklessly indifferent on matters of the kind. He seems to consider his old pepper and salt suit and a shirt and collar that always look guiltless of starch or smoothing iron a sufficiently becoming dress to wear at any time. He slightly astonished the nerves of the new Spanish minister by accompanying that punctilious hidalgo thus clad to the White House, for the purpose of introducing him to the President. He further outraged Spanish ideas of etiquette by inviting to a seat in the same carriage the doorkeeper of his apartments. This kind of disregard for conventionalities may be calculated to have a favorable effect on the minds of foreign diplomatists, but we have some lingering doubts upon the subject.

ONLY A LITTLE MOSS.—All happiness and satisfaction are comparative. Thus, a Brooklynite thinks New York water wretched, and a Bostonian considers Brooklyn water vile; while the New Yorker, *in his turn*, regards most Western waters with horror and loathing, and Westerners, of even the most powerful stomachic organization, have always agreed that Chicago was ahead of all rivalry in the way of aqueous abomination. But the Chicagoians will say: "Nous avons change tout cela." Well, measurably they have. They no longer find fish and snakes in their water pitchers and fragments of dead bodies in their service pipes. The water they get now through the tunnel must be a wonderful change to them; but how would the people of the Eastern cities like ☻ find "little pieces of vegetable matter" floating in the crystal draughts they take so copiously? True, the Chicago papers declare there is nothing harmful or unpleasant in these particles, and this is a very gratifying piece of intelligence; still, a species of cold broth of this kind would scarcely go down and be delighted in anywhere else than in Chicago.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.—One after another the most prominent among the late rebel Generals are expressing their opinions upon the political situation, and all of them take a practical and common sense view of affairs. The latest heard from is Beauregard. He says, there are but two things for the South to do in the present emergency—one being to accept the proposition offered by Congress, and the other to make forcible resistance. The latter alternative he considers out of the question and he therefore counsels speedy adoption of the former. Pierre Toutant has improved since he issued that silly order of his from Corinth.

FIRST RATE TITLE.—To a certain class of unpatriotic, unscrupulous female misrepresentatives of the United States in Europe, there has been given a name which would ensure the popularity of a book or play. They are known as "The Title Hunters of America," and the sole apparent object of their lives appears to be to catch husbands, who have handles to their names. They are delighted with a Baron, overjoyed with a Count, extacized with a Marquis, and fairly driven out of what little senses they have at prospect of a Duke. They generally come to grief and repentance in the end.

THREE large steamers, all from Liverpool, have arrived at Boston with full cargoes of merchandise, principally dry goods, which seems like carrying coals to New Castle, our market being already glutted. If these excessive imports do not create considerable financial embarrassment on the other side of the water in the course of a few months, manufacturers there must be much stronger in resources than they have the credit of by our manufacturers. Did our foreign friends but know it they could, at present prices, send us flour at a profit. Some such thing seems necessary to take the starch out of speculators here.

ORIGIN OF THE TREATY.—The origin of the Treaty lately entered into between the Government of Russia and the Administration of the United States may perhaps be traced to a comparatively humble source. It seems that about a year ago the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory petitioned the President to obtain, if possible, from the Russian Government certain privileges that would facilitate the operations of our fishermen on the Pacific coast. The State Department no doubt opened negociations on the subject, and the supposition is that, in the course of them, the offer to sell was made which forms the basis of the Treaty.

A STRICT CONSTRUCTIONIST.—A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is aggrieved at having his correct Italian slaughtered by ruthless printers and proof readers. In a previous communication he had spoken of Maretzek's *prime donne*. It was set up *prima donnas*. Hence his wrathful anguish. Little matters of this kind do contain an awful amount of aggravation to minds that like to be particular and fastidiously correct; still, they are not worth making a quarter of a column of fuss about.

Our Business Hours.

We observe with great pleasure, that the Courts of this county have taken the initiative in a movement long needed, and which we predict will be attended with much good, towards shorter hours and the more speedy dispatch of business during those hours. Under the new arrangement, the Courts will hereafter hold their sessions from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., without interruption. This change has been made at the special instance of the Bar, who joined with unexampled unanimity in a memorial to the Courts, praying for this order; and we feel satisfied that the public will readily acquiese in it, as it is plain that they are to be largely the gainers by it. Persons who have business in the Courts, either from choice or necessity, will not now be condemned to give the entire day, from daylight to dark, but will have a portion of the day to themselves. Those who reside at a short distance from the town can now go and return each day, and the jurors and witnesses, whose compensation is so limited, can go home each evening instead of being taxed to a greater amount than their pay by being compelled from the late hours heretofore in vogue, to remain at a hotel in the city. Indeed this system now places the resident of almost any portion of the county contiguous to a railroad, so far as attendance upon the courts is concerned, upon the same footing as the now favored inhabitant of the city.

In addition to this, it is a move in a metropolitan direction, and while we do not desire to imitate the vices of the larger cities, we do wish to emulate their business arrangements, tending as they do to the comfort and convenience of all concerned. The Banks of the country have long adopted, and so far as we know, without complaint, the single continuous day of short hours, and we do not see why Pittsburgh, amongst the business men, cannot also do the day's work between 9 and 5, or 10 and 4, as it is done in most of the other cities of the country, instead of having it interrupted by a dinner hour, which varies according to business or caprice, from 12 until two-thirty, and which thus compels us to drag the day out until long after dark—a weary day—during which no more has been accomplished than could readily have been done, if with one accord we had given it our close and uninterrupted attention for fewer hours.

Time is thus gained for recreation—for improvement—for every description of mental and physical culture,—and nothing is lost in a financial or business point of view. With gigantic strides our city is advancing in wealth, population, enterprise and business importance; and co-equal with this should be her onward march in civilization and refinement. It should no longer be sneeringly said that "Pittsburgh is a good workshop but not fit to live in." With environs of unrivalled beauty and fertility, dotted with thousands of lovely and comfortable houses, our people should be allowed some portion of the day to enjoy the surroundings of our wealth-giving city, and this we believe can be materially promoted by the adoption of the business hours which have been so long and so successfully employed in other places.

A SLAP AT RUSSIA.—Things are working in Europe. Governments there are constantly showing that disregard for each others *amour propre*, which has almost always been the certain presage of war. Austria, usually so particular in details of diplomatic courtesy, is becoming almost aggressive. The Emperor, we are told, has just re-established the Polish language for the study of law at Lemberg. All the examinations will be made in the same language. Now, this is a direct slap in the Czar's face and a side thrust at Prussia. The former, by ukase and bayonet, has abolished the Polish tongue in his portion of that unhappy country, while Prussia, by persuasion rather than force, has been trying to denationalize the share that fell to her at the partition. Poland may yet owe regeneration and independence to despotic, reactionary Austria.

A WISE PROVISION.—Experimental liquor laws seem to be the legislative rage just now. All manner of provisions are being tried, and it is to be hoped that something comprehensive and satisfactory will be the final result. The new Rhode Island license act, for instance, forbids sales to females, on the ground that many drunken and brutal husbands and fathers compel their wives and daughters to buy liquor when they cannot procure it themselves.

DESTITUTION IN TENNESSEE.—Major General Thomas says, in a letter to Mr. Harrison, of Chicago, that the citizens of several counties in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, are in a condition of utter destitution; that unless relief is excended to them they must starve. What has been done on the subject in Pittsburgh? We made a suggestion about raising money, but it was not deemed proper. Has no one another to make?

THE praiseworthy attempt of the Wisconsin Legislature to improve the orthography of its Solons by presenting each one with a copy of Webster's Dictionary, at the expense of the State, has been defeated. Their letter-writing propensities, however, have been largely provided for by an appropriation of $25 per head for "postage stamps," in addition to the $50 already allowed.

THE Richmond *Times* with a singular *innocency* speaks of the disfranchisement of deserters, in some of the Northern States, as a measure for diminishing the Democratic vote. A fair confession!

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is expected that the Welland canal will open about the middle of April.

The Legislature of Alabama has just created a new county and named it "Dixie."

Strawberries, grown in the open air, were selling at San Francisco on the 14th of last month, at 75 cents a quart.

The negroes voted at a local election in Jacksborough, Campbell county, Tennessee, on the 21st ult. They were the first votes cast by colored voters in that State since 1834.

The Charleston, South Carolina, *News* announces the arrival at that port of the celebrated cutter Harriet Lane. She was recovered from the wreck of the Confederacy at Havana. She is in charge of the officer who first commanded her.

March had only three sunshiny days at Nashville. The month came in rainy and went out with rain.

A British association for exploring Palestine has discovered what is supposed to be the remains of the synagogue of Capernaum. This will be the only building in which the Savior was seen on earth which can be identified at this day.

The grasshoppers are beginning to give the people of Western Texas some uneasiness. The San Antonio *Herald* says that the young insects have appeared in that vicinity—"myriads upon myriads of them."

Natchez sends a saddle to Paris made of Mississippi leopard and native rattleshake skins.

An incautious individual at Terre Haute, the other day, after smoking, put his pipe in his pocket with a package of powder. He was seen, shortly after, looking a good deal surprised, and inquiring for his coat-tail, and a large piece of his pantaloons.

The Mound City *Journal* talks thus complacently of the inundation: How we pity those people living in towns with muddy streets. They cannot step out without getting spattered from head to foot. In this town we have only to step into our pretty little boats and float around to suit ourselves, and the polish of our boots remains untarnished.

There are doubtless, says the Galveston (Texas) *Civilian and Gazette*, more than 5,000,000 head of meat cattle in Texas.

Three men, named Tally, Brooks and Easton, murdered an old woman at Clear Springs, Indiana, some time since. On Saturday evening a number of the citizens of Brownstown, where the prisoners were confined, broke open the jail, took them out and lynched them. Brooks begged piteously for his life, but Tally died with extraordinary fortitude. He very coolly objected to the tree which the mob had selected. He pointed to one near by, saying it was a much better tree, as its projecting limbs would allow their bodies to swing clear of the body of the tree. He also tied the rope around his own neck and himself kicked away the barrel on which he was standing.

The fact of next year being a "leap year," has added £13,000 to the British military estimates. This is one day's pay for the forces.

A plantation of some fifteen hundred or two thousand acres, in Wilcox county, Alabama, which produced, before the war, from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of corn, and from 350 to 500 bales of cotton, rented, last week, for one hundred and thirty dollars.

Two curious relics were lately exhibited during a lecture on "The English Bible" at Morton, England. One was a copy of Tindal's Bible, which had been in the same family for above 300 years; the other a copy of the "Breeches Bible," which was formerly the property of John Wesley, and was saved from the fire at Epworth at the same time that Wesley himself was rescued.

A recent official return states that since 1803, 18,682 inhabitants of the Polish provinces of Russia, including 161 women, have been banished to Siberia, 88,789 to the steppes of the Ural, and 13,506, including 218 women, to the interior of Russia. Besides these, 2,416 Poles have been sent to the penal regiments, and 1468 hanged and shot for political offenses.

An inquest was held in London the other day on the body of a German nobleman, who had become so impoverished that of late he and his wife had worked a mangle.

PERSONAL.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson lectured more than forty times during the past season.

—At a late ball at the Tuileries the Russian Princess Kimsky Korsakow wore a dress the material of which was completely invisible, so closely was it covered with fresh hot-house roses and diamonds.

—Mendelssohn means "son of an almond;" Rothschild means "red shield;" Rothermel, "red sleeve;" Laudenslager, "lute player;" Offenbach, "open brook."

—A gossiping letter writer says that the father of Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the actress, was a Methodist minister, who married twice. The children by his first wife remained staid and orthodox, while four of those by his second took to the stage. The correspondent also says that Mrs. Bowers has had three husbands—the gentleman whose name she now bears on the theater bills, Mr. Brown, a distinguished chemist of Philadelphia, and Mr. J. C. McCollom, whose wife she now is. We do not think she was ever married to Mr. —, or, as he was usually called, "Dr." — Brown.

—Mrs. McFarland, one of the parties interested in the late shooting case in New York, is the author of many of those excellent stories for children, which have embellished the pages of the *Riverside Magazine*. She is also a regular contributor to the *Tribune* and *Independent*.

—King Victor has decorated Mr. James Geddes May, of New York City, with the cross of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lawrence.

—Beranger's sister has just attained her 101st year. The poet paid a sum to the Convent des Oiseaux for her maintenance.

—Count Giulai Andrassy, present premier of Hungary, was deeply compromised in the events of 1848, was even sentenced to death, and had his name nailed to the gallows-tree.

—Madam Parepa-Rosa is likely to become a singer in the choir of Dr. Tyng's church in New York.

—There is now living in Rockcreek township, Carroll county, Indiana, a woman named Mrs. Elizabeth Edging, aged 120 years. She is in the enjoyment of good health and all her faculties.

—There lives in the southeast portion of Camden, Lorain County, Ohio, a Mrs. Polly Haskins, who is one hundred and fifteen years of age. When the British fleet landed in New Bedford, Connecticut, she and her parents were obliged to quit their home—she traveling on foot, and carrying a feather bed twenty miles the first day.

—The First Lieutenant of the Viceroy of Egypt's yacht Masha, now at Toulon, has just died from exhaustion in consequence of a too rigorous fast which he had imposed on himself during the Ramadan.

—The Duke d'Ossuna, Spanish Embassador to Russia, is one of the wealthiest men in Europe. He lately gave a ball which cost him about twenty thousand dollars. Two thousand were expended for flowers alone, and, not thinking anything St. Petersburg could produce worthy of the occasion, he telegraphed to Paris for 100 footmen, 2 *maires d'hotels*, and engaged 300 Moujicks to work under these higher functionaries. On the ball night, 100 horsemen and 150 of his private guard did duty outside the palace.

—Noblemen by title do not always present a very noble appearance. The present Duke of Buckingham, for instance, is an unusually common looking person. The following anecdote will convey some idea of the impression he is apt to produce on strangers: He called one morning at a subordinate office of the Northwestern Railway Company, of which he is President, on business; the officer there had advertised for porter, and when the Duke came in he thought him an applicant for a porter's place, and said: "My man, it's no use for you to apply—you're not big enough nor strong enough." Yet his father was one of the handsomest and what is called "aristocratic" looking men of his time.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

Stimulates the Torpid Liver,
Invigorates the Kidneys,
Purifies the Blood,
Strengthens the whole System.

Capt. Duff, of East Liberty, father of Discibel Alforno Duff, says: For many years I have been afflicted with indigestion and Dyspepsia in its worst forms. I was induced to try Mishler's Herb Bitters. The use of but a small quantity of it effected a cure. I can, therefore, in my case,

The above certificate is reliable, and one of the many we are daily receiving.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
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Depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumptive Remedy

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

The Great Remedial Tonic

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Family Medicine.

The most extraordinary medical compound of this or any other age. The morbid forms of the diseases, chronic or acute—readily yield under the influence of this powerful combination of remedial agents, and all may thousands bless the day they ever heard of

Mishler's Herb Bitters.

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JOSEPH FLEMING

Retail Druggist,

No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

CLOSING OUT OF A

Wholesale Clothing Establishment,

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Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned would announce to their friends and the general public, that they have removed from the establishment of their stock to the THIRD STORY of the Building (No. 137 Wood street), heretofore occupied by us, where we will CLOSE OUT the remainder of our Goods. We offer GREAT BARGAINS in

Ready-Made Clothing,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

PIECE GOODS, &c.

☞ Country Merchants, Dealers, and all in want of Clothing, should call soon.

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NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

All late and new style Patterns got up in the latest Eastern style. 2p

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EGYPTIAN, ELIZABETHIAN,

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All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hands. fel2

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Constantly on hand; quality warranted. Liberal inducements to parties buying in lots.

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A CARGO OF MINNESOTA

CLUB WHEAT,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

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TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED,

$50,000 IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED; interest 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, besides an interest in a paying operation, equal to the amount of the loan, as a bonus. For particulars address

REAL ESTATE SECURITY,
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS, size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL.

RITUALISM IN NEW YORK.—A lady who has recently attended St. Alban's Church, in New York, which may be taken as a representative of the most "advanced (ritualistic) thought," gives a startling account of the proceedings there. The rector is Mr. Morrill, a native of Saco, Maine, and a man of great obesity. He is now undergoing medical treatment for the purpose of reducing his flesh. In administering the sacrament to his flock, he does not allow any one to touch the bread and wine, but holding them as he walks, elevated above his head, makes a dab with bread and cup at each individual mouth, as the Romish priests put wafers on the tongue of their communicants. When the sacramental ceremony is finished, he drinks every attainable drop of the consecrated wine, and then, rinsing the cup with unconsecrated wine, drinks that, in order that not even the vapor of the first shall be lost.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Spring Session will commence MONDAY, April 8th. For Scholarships apply at ROOMS, NEVILLE HALL, corner of Liberty and Fourth sts.

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.,

American Bankers and Merchants,

50 LOMBARD STREET,

LONDON, E. C.,

DEALERS IN

Exchange, U. S. Bonds,

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AMERICAN SECURITIES.

☞ Orders for American or European Products promptly executed.

Liberal advances made on approved consignments.

Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

IMPORTERS OF

SODA ASH AND CHEMICALS,

Offer for sale in store here, and in bond in New York and Philadelphia, and to arrive,

Common and Refined Soda Ash

Of Hutchinson's, Kurtz's, Crossfield's, Johnson's and Gamble's makes, highly carbonated for glass manufacture.

Caustic Soda Ash,

For soap and paper manufacture.

BLEACHING POWDERS.
Crude and Refined NITRATE SODA.
CAUSTIC SODA, BICARB SODA.
SAL SODA, MANGANESE, for Glass and Steel manufacture.
HUNGARIAN BLACK LEAD, double hammer brand.
ARSENIC, ARIUM, lump and ground.
SAL AMMONIA, BORAX, COPPERAS, &c., &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 95 Water and 122 First St.

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the business.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business. Boilers and Engine nearly all new and in good order. Also, a splendid Boiler, Engine, (governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power for the running of machinery. For terms, &c., Inquire of or address

W. F. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. Va.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT I should the Union Paper Collar Company attempt to interfere with you in the selling of our goods, that we will guarantee to protect you. Should they serve you with legal papers, send such papers to us and immediately we will take care of them, saving you from all expense or trouble.

Respectfully, yours,
J. MERSEROLE & LIBBY,
80 Center street, New York City.

Agents: MURDOCK & PUTNAM, 74 Fifth st., Pittsburgh. 1f

NOTICE—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—By an act approved March 15th, 1867, the Erie Canal Company is authorized to enlarge their canal to such size as they may deem expedient.

The Act authorizes the increase of the capital stock to $1,500,000, and authorizes the Company to receive in payment for subscriptions to stock any bonds, judgments or other indebtedness of the company. To effect such increase of stock, and to provide for the indebtedness of the company or three-fourths of the stock shall have been converted into capital stock, the said company is hereby authorized to execute a mortgage upon the whole of their property, rights, privileges and franchises to their trustees, and issue coupon or other bonds to the amount of one million of dollars, to be redeemed in twenty years from the date thereof, and not running over forty years, and secured by the mortgage aforesaid; the proceeds of said bonds to be under the direction of the Board of Directors in charge of the Canal, and with power to sell said bonds at such prices as the Directors may deem expedient.

The company proposes to enlarge the canal to pass boats of from 240 to 250 tons burden, and as fast as each section is completed the company will begin paying the interest on its present debt and stock, in addition to the interest on the new bonds. It is hoped that bondholders will promptly convert their bonds into stock, to enable the company to proceed at once to make arrangements for enlarging. The stock books of the company will be opened for the conversion of the present bonds into stock, on and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1867.

By order of the Board.

A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—GLASS FACTORY FOR SALE.—AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—By virtue of an order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Portage county, Ohio, to me directed, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House of said county, in Ravenna, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of May, A. D., 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described property, viz: All the right, title and interest of the firm of Brothers. This glass house is built entirely of stone and brick, and is 100 feet square. The factory is located in a region where an abundance of the best material for making glass is found at very small expense. There is a railroad switch to the door of the Factory. There is 12 Acres of Land belonging to the Works, on which the house is located. There is besides, 2 Acres of Land belonging to them in the town plat of Franklin, containing a quarry of celebrated Franklin Glass Rock, the best material known for making glass pots. There is a mailbox in front of the fire in the furnace. Appraised at $9,350. Terms cash.

HENRY C. JENNINGS, Sheriff.
TAYLOR & HORTON, Attorneys.
Ravenna, O., April 1, 1867.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION of an act relating to Allegheny County, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and the amendment to said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I, JAMES McKEEN, Jr., Treasurer of said County, hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, will be open and I will be prepared to receive State, County, City and School Taxes, for 1867, on and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1867. Said Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's Office until the 1st day of August with a deduction of five per cent. discount for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their tax. There will be no deduction allowed on taxes paid during the month of August. There will be ten per cent. added to all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of September.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
warranted superior to any other in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot become broken by falling, and NEVER BECOME GLOSSY. These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control, for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the School authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also, PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE, the only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to satisfaction.

I. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
127 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation. Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labeled on the back or the package labeled and marked. Patented February 10, 1863. M.W.F

WETTACH & MEASON,

SUCCESSORS TO

CHESSMAN & CLARK.

Manufacturers of OAK LEATHER BELTING, No. 11 OHIO STREET, Allegheny city, Pa. Also, a full assortment of our Belting constantly on hand, at G. B. ANDERSON'S,
No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We still retain G. O. CLARK as Superintendent. MWF

AGENTS WANTED.

$200 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a new and useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address

W. G. WILSON & CO.,
630 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.

All persons having in their possession ALE BARRELS, branded Oregon Brewery, D. Fawcett & Co., are forbidden to deliver to any person excepting FIEL, DANNALS & CO., or their agents, the same having been purchased by me.

R. W. PIER.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

300 boxes Prime Messina Oranges;
150 boxes Prime Messina Lemons;

Landing and to arrive at

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

RAISINS, FIGS, DATES.

1,000 drums New Crop Figs;
25 frails Dates;
50 mats Seedless Raisins;
500 packages Raisins; do Wholes, Halves, and quarter Boxes to arrive, at

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

CHAFING DISHES,

FOR OYSTERS, GAME, &c.

All styles on hand at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

NUTS, NUTS.

150 bags large Pea Nuts;
100 trails fresh Almonds;
50 bags fresh Filberts;
20 bags fresh Cream Nuts;
15 bags fresh Pecans and Shell Barks; 25 do Walnuts;
2,000 bags fresh Cocoa Nuts;
Just received at

REYMER & BROS.,
126 and 128 Wood street.

PRODUCE NOW RECEIVING.—Butter, 1,000 lbs prime fresh roll Butter; Lard, 1,000 lbs fresh leaf Lard, in kegs; Apples, 500 bush bright dry Apples; Peaches, 200 bush bright dry Peaches; Beans, 200 bush small Beans; Cheese, 300 boxes mild cutting Cream; Cheese, 200 do mild cutting Hamburg; Cheese, 150 do mild cutting Goshen; Sorghum, 50 bbls. bright and choice; Apples, 100 bbls. choice Russets, &c. Full stock of Groceries in store. For sale by

H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

PAINTING,

GRAINING,

GLAZING.

LONG & SMITHSON,

60 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR FOURTH.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

We have just opened for the SPRING TRADE, a splendid assortment of

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Carriage Hardware,

AND

Carriage Trimmings,

Which has been bought for cash at GREATLY REDUCED RATES. The attention of our customers and the trade in general is directed

The Daily Commercial

COAL AND IRON.

Pennsylvania and Her Improvements---Pittsburgh and Her Relations to the West.

To the Editor of Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR:—When contemplating the vastness of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, possessing within its own borders every constituent of wealth and prosperity, we cannot but think and boast that no other State in the Union can be held in comparison. We have iron, coal and wood in all parts of it in grand profusion. Our manufactories are seen in every valley, giving employment to thousands of our people, and adding many comforts and blessings to the human family. Every year exhibits substantial progress pervading every branch of industry. Our improvements are pressing us forward with lightning speed; and in all those branches of physics most essential to the welfare of mankind, she certainly takes precedence of all the other States in the amount of her invention and the extent of her advances. In the exhibition at the World's Fair soon to open at Paris, while other nations will exhibit their wealth in furs, diamonds, and in articles of regal magnificence and luxury, Pennsylvania will be there with her displays of labor and skill, and in all that constitutes real progress and honest industry will bear away the palm from all competitors. The eminent position she occupies as a producing and manufacturing people attaches a duty to the citizens of this State that belongs to no other. We have both natural and artificial channels of external and internal commerce unparalleled in any other Commonwealth. The duty that devolves upon us then is to improve, maintain and extend these great arteries of wealth and commerce as shall fully meet the wants of our rapidly growing manufactures, agriculture and commerce. So rapid is this progress, and so great the immense interests of our traffic that the means of transportation that would yesterday suffice for its wants will not do for to-day.

I was led to the consideration of this subject by reading an article in your valuable paper of the 21st inst., in relation to the transportation of iron ore, iron, coal and manufactured articles between Pittsburgh and the great West, and the suggestions therein made, to build a new line of railroad from Pittsburgh to Cleveland to relieve the traffic from the delays and changes that bear so heavily upon it.

Pittsburgh is, indeed, the Birmingham of America—pre-eminent in her many manufactures, particularly in those of iron and glass. I have always pointed with pride to those industrial palaces of yoreity, the curling smoke of which obscures the sun at noon-day. It is indeed a great city—but her outlets to the West and North are, indeed, too limited, and she naturally looks around in order to provide further facilities for distributing her great wealth of wares, and import in return the rich and indispensable iron ores, and the golden grain of the West. I know the energy and determination of your people. I know that they will make such outlets, and establish such routes for her overplus, no matter at what cost. She is a giant struggling for more room and a wider sphere, and she will make it somewhere.

While the Western States have the most excellent iron ore, yet they are without coal to reduce it to iron. Pennsylvania has inexhaustible beds of coal. The ores of the West and the coal of our State must meet somewhere to make both of service. Experience has demonstrated that it is cheaper to bring the ore to the coal, and hence the necessity of transporting the rich and exhaustless ores of the West to the Pennsylvania coal fields and there manufactured into iron of all descriptions, which, in their turn, must be distributed all over the West. The transportation of this heavy freight to and fro has become a matter of the most vital importance, and hence the great city of Pittsburgh, situated in the centre of an immense coal district, teeming with its great number of manufactories, is compelled of necessity to seek new and better channels of communication to accommodate her immense and rapidly growing trade—and it is suggested in your paper to build a new railroad from that city to the lake at Cleveland.

I respectfully suggest to the citizens of Pittsburgh that a cheaper and more certain transportation can be obtained for the transfer of these raw materials and manufactured fabrics than the one proposed by rail to Cleveland. It is conceded by all that carriage by water is decidedly the most economical for the transfer of such heavy articles. The iron ore that is so extensively used at Pittsburgh is found in the northwestern part of the State of Michigan, on Lake Superior, and must be transported by water either to Erie or Cleveland, and from these points carried to the localities of coal deposits—the principal one of which is Pittsburgh. Let us examine and contrast these two routes. From Cleveland it is taken to Pittsburgh by a railroad 190 miles at a cost of $2 50 per ton, besides the additional expense of cartage. From Erie to Pittsburgh the entire route is by water through the Erie Canal to Rochester, and thence by tug boats up the Ohio river, at a cost per ton of $1 65, and this in canal boats carrying but 60 tons—but a bill has this Winter passed the Legislature authorizing this canal to be enlarged to a capacity for passing boats carrying 200 tons. The larger boats can be run at a trifling additional cost to those carrying but 60 tons. It might be safely assumed, then, that a ton of ore or other heavy freight could be carried from the docks in the harbor of Erie, to the door of the manufactories at Pittsburgh, at a cost not exceeding $1 25 per ton, just one-half of the expense, as contrasted with the carriage by rail from Cleveland; and I will add that the freight from the ore mines, on Lake Superior, to Erie is the same as to Cleveland, although the distance is a little greater. This canal has a large basin at the docks at Erie, and the facilities for loading and unloading are not excelled anywhere, and, besides, these canal boats can go right to the very spot where their cargoes are to be used, saving the expense of cartage, and the consequent inconvenience, delay and waste. These superior advantages and this immense difference in cost must command the serious attention of the shrewd men of business of the city of Pittsburgh. It is stated that 80,000 tons of ore were taken to that city in that year 1866. If this ore were carried into Pittsburgh, from Erie, by canal, it would save the consumers of that article *one hundred thousand dollars* every year, and correspondingly as the amount increased. One canal boat, on the enlarged canal, can carry as many tons from Erie as a locomotive can pull on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Is it not, therefore, the interest of the Pittsburgh manufacturers to give immediate and extended aid to the enlargement of this canal? One of the officers of that company thinks that if your city would subscribe three or four hundred thousand dollars to this project it would insure the speedy enlargement of the canal. The sum is not large, and besides the certainty of paying dividends, would save to them in three or four years that amount in reduced freights, and also add immensely to their trade. On this canal, only large enough to pass boats of 60 tons burthen, the freight is still 55 cents less than by rail from Cleveland, making a saving even now on 80,000 tons (last year's importation to Pittsburgh) of the snug little sum of $44,000, which of itself would pay a handsome interest on an investment in this work of half a million. This canal was originally intended as a link in water communication between the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and the Lakes to New York *via* the New York canals, and will ultimately be used for that very purpose, in carrying heavy freights. By improving this canal it would enable Pittsburgh to take her coal to Erie at $1 50 per ton, while it costs $2 55 from there to Cleveland, making an important saving of 105 cents per ton, an amount large enough to give the preference to coal at Erie, and no possibility of being undersold either at Cleveland or Buffalo. The transshipment at Erie is made from canal boats immediately into Lake vessels, and *vice versa*. This is *not* the case at Cleveland. Third, there, the entire transportation from Lake Superior to Pittsburgh being by *water*, with but one transfer at Erie, no more cheaper than by the Cleveland Railroad, must commend itself to the manufacturers and merchants of the city of Pittsburgh.

There is another means of communication from Erie to Pittsburgh, which, for some unaccountable reason, has never received that attention from the capitalists of your city which its merits eminently deserve. The citizens of Erie, by their enterprise and energy have built, and now in successful operation, a railroad from her Bay to within fifty miles of the city of Pittsburgh. If they desire further *railroad* communication to the Lakes, what is to prevent them from completing this road to their city. It is a somewhat shorter route than the one to Cleveland, and could transport as great an amount of freight to Erie as any oil or new road can boast with that city and Cleveland. This road is called the Erie and Pittsburgh, and should at once be extended to Pittsburgh by the Sharpsburg and Allegheny river route from Newcastle, its present terminus. It now stands its Pittsburgh trade is subject to the exactions of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, which, of course, will act for its own interests, and for that of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, with which it has a *pro rata* contract of through freight and passengers, and must, of necessity, discriminate against the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

In view of the above facts the question naturally arises, are the manufacturers and merchants of the city of Pittsburgh so wedded to the interests of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, and its connections, as to be willing to pay $100,000 annually, premium, for the privilege of using them? It seems to be admitted now, however, that these roads cannot furnish the necessary transportation of heavy freights between Pittsburgh and the Lakes. Erie offers them both a canal and a railroad, with cheaper rates and more certain facilities. If they will but sit down and examine this subject, which I have so briefly presented, they will come to the conclusion that it is the very thing they want, and no doubt will act accordingly.

Setting aside entirely the fact that these improvements are in your own State, and subject to the control of our own laws, and the pride that every one should feel in our own improvements, in this article we only desire to appeal to the interests of your great city. Why, for that matter, instead of the mere investment of a few hundred thousand dollars, your people could, without scarcely feeling the cost, purchase both the canal and the railroad connecting Erie and Pittsburgh, making them subservient to their own wants, and materially contribute to their wealth. They could own their own docks in the bay at Erie—their own boats on the canal, and their own ships on the lakes, and thus save the hundreds of thousands of dollars of profit annually paid to others. This bay is the finest roadstead on the lakes—with plenty of room for an immense business. Their trade in iron ore at the port of Erie foots up about 60,000 tons for 1866, and is yet in its infancy. Pittsburgh can control and command its future, and secure a port for themselves on the great lakes, and the lines of communication will be from thence to their city entirely through their own State.

Cheap transportation is fast becoming a vital necessity to the manufacturers of Pittsburgh. Coal is being discovered in Indiana and other places in the West. Around these localities will spring up furnaces and rolling mills, using the same ore from Lake Superior, and compete with her for the markets of the West. It is about time she was giving this subject a very practical consideration.

I have many more matters to urge, but this article is about long enough, just now. Let the Councils of your city, or its Board of Trade, or its citizens, send a committee to Erie and make their examinations, and consult on the merits of the above suggestions with practical men here. I respectfully request, Mr. Editor, that you would call some attention to this subject.

Yours, truly, E. C. W.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—DROPSY—The action of these remedies on the blood, checks the too rapid effusion of the watery humors into the absorbents, and by equalizing the flow of the secretions, renders the disease comparatively inactive, the ointment penetrating through the pores of the skin, drains by evaporation the *serum* collected in the cellular tissue until ultimately perfected in the cellular tissue until ultimately perfected in the cellular tissue until ultimately perf

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—At a meeting of the La Belle Base Ball Club of this city, Edward Kramer, Esq., ex-President of the Association, was appointed a delegate to represent the Club in the Paris Exposition.

ELEGANT FURNITURE SALE.—This morning, at ten o'clock, Smithson, Palmer & Co. will sell at auction the entire furnishment of the residence of Wm. Bagley, on Western Avenue, Allegheny city. Catalogues of sale will be furnished at residence and at store, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.—The young men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, of all denominations, will hold a Young Men's Union Prayer Meeting, at St. Andrew's (Episcopal) Church, Hand street, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Clergymen will please read this notice, and request their young men to attend and take part in the meeting.

FIRE BELL SOLD.—The Duquesne Fire Company, having no further use for their excellent bell, on account of the advent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, have closed a bargain with the borough authorities of Birmingham, selling them the bell for the use of the Mechanics' Hose Company, which will be transferred shortly. The bell weighs two thousand pounds, and was sold for forty-five cents a pound.

RIOT AMONG COAL MINERS.—A serious riot took place at Pennstadt, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few evenings since, between some coal miners who had gone to work at the reduced prices, and some "strikers," during which one man was seriously injured. Justice J. M. Laird, of Greensburg, was sent for, who, in company with some officers, went to Pennstadt, and succeeded in arresting three of the accused, who were committed to jail, but afterwards released on bail. The rest of the rioters left for parts unknown, and quiet was restored.

Unmannerly Behavior.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

Permit me through the medium of your columns to suggest an idea relative to the impropriety, saying nothing of the ungentlemanly habit practiced by a great many of our young men, who daily attend the noon-day prayer meeting on Fifth street, of congregating on the curb stone in front of the church after services are over. Such action is entirely contrary to church etiquette and Christianity, and should call forth a general condemnation from every true Christian. They not only present a disrespectful assemblage to those who daily enter the meetings, but to the observant eye of a stranger a scene utterly devoid of respect to themselves, as well as to others. Y. P. T.

Trial of Hose.

The patent combination hose, a few sections of which have been received by the Vigilant Fire Company, was tested yesterday in the presence of the Mayor, the Committee on Fire Engines of the City Councils, the foremen and engineers of the various steamers, and others. The test was made with the old Vigilant steamer, and was superintended by Mr. Robert C. Elliott, one of our most experienced and efficient firemen. One hundred and fifty-five pounds of steam were raised, and the force of water through the hose caused a pressure of two hundred and fifty-five pounds to the square inch, but it resisted all efforts to burst it. Leather hose will not withstand a pressure of more than one hundred and eighty pounds. The trial was very satisfactory to those present. This hose is constructed in the following manner: The inner tube is made of gutta percha, and next to it is a layer of proof rubber. On this are wound layers of heavy cotton duck, coated on both sides with rubber. The gutta percha tube alone, it is stated, will withstand almost as much pressure as a copper tube of the same dimensions, and will not decompose by the action of water, oils or alkalies. The hose has been patented by parties in New York.

Lawrenceville Council.

The last meeting of the Borough Council of Lawrenceville was held on Monday evening.

The following report of the Pollock Auditors, for the year ending April 1st, 1867, showing the present condition of the borough finances, was presented:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts	$31,709 51
Expenditures	31,685 78
Balance	23 76

BOROUGH INDEBTEDNESS.

Outstanding bonds	$28,825 63
Outstanding warrants	4,849 72
	$33,675 35

DUE BOROUGH.

For paving street	$14,145 73
Balance of indebtedness	$19,529 62

The report was accepted and ordered to be published.

After transacting some unimportant business, the old Council adjourned *sine die*.

The first meeting of the new Council was then held, and the new members sworn in. The following borough officers were elected: Treasurer, William Jancey; Regulator, James S. Devlin; Solicitor, William Rierdan; Street Commissioner, Conrad Roder; Board Measurer, Thomas Ildenfelster; Assistant, Ira Sibley; Clerk, Michael McCann; Constable, J. L. Irwin. Council then adjourned.

Iron City Union States Fair.

A grand and novel exhibition is proposed to be held here during the National holiday week, which will certainly attract to the city as great a crowd of visitors as was present during the Soldiers' Convention. Mr. John M. Kenney, the celebrated caterer of public amusements in the West, fair manager, &c., has been in the city for the past two weeks, perfecting the arrangements with the railroads, and selecting the grounds for a Grand Union States Fair, to be held during the first week in July, which, judging from the programme he has shown us, promises to be one of the grandest and most attractive exhibitions ever gotten up in Pittsburgh. He has so far completed the arrangements, and received the hearty encouragement of so many prominent citizens, that he will issue a circular to the business men of the city, in a few days, setting forth the plan of the Fair, and if they also encourage the enterprise, as we believe they will, by lending their aid to the stupendous undertaking, the Fair will become a fixed fact. There is a patriotic feature about the contemplated Fair that will commend it to every one, and will serve to insure a grand success. Mr. Kenney has the reputation west and south of being the most enterprising manager that ever catered for their entertainments, and has, in numerous instances during the past ten years originated some of the finest exhibitions of the day. He has been the leading spirit in attracting thousands of people to many of the county and other fairs in Ohio, which, upon several occasions, particularly during the past year, would have been certain financial failures had it not been for his indomitable enterprise. The IRON CITY FAIR will be gotten up on a scale of great magnificence, and all it requires to render it a decided success is a little encouragement from each business man in the city, which can be readily and easily afforded.

Allegheny Board of Control.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools of Allegheny city, was held last evening in the Fourth Ward Public School House, on Sandusky street. In the absence of the President, Rev. Elliott E. Swift was called upon to preside.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chairman, and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Benney, Brown, Boyle, Becket, Dunlap, Francis, Ingham, Kollock, King, Loomis, Lee, Lockhart, McCance, Pitcairn, Swift, Thorn, and Young.

The minutes of the previous regular and special meetings were read and approved.

The regular monthly reports from the various schools of the wards and colored school were presented and ordered to be filed. The reports were encouraging, and represented the schools as being in a very flourishing condition.

Mr. Brown, from the Finance Committee, submitted the following report of the financial condition of the Board:

Balance due Treasurer last year	$ 1,218 12
Warrants paid to date	24,183 90
Amount required to pay salaries to July 1st	10,250 00
	$35,652 02
Received by Treasurer to date	$29,321 59
Estimated amount to be paid in by Collectors on duplicates of 1866	3,000 00
Estimated State appropriation	2,500 00
	$34,909 59
Estimated deficit	742 43

The committee recommended that in view of the necessity of providing a place for the colored children, the propriety of levying a tax of ten mills on the dollar.

The report was accepted and the recommendation of the committee adopted.

Mr. Lee, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, to whom was referred the petition from teachers asking for an equalization of salaries with the schools of Pittsburgh, made a report and recommended the adoption of the following increase: Salary of Principals, $1,200; Assistants, $500; Principals of Grammar Department, $800; Assistants, $450; Medium, $420; Primary, $400; Principal of Colored School, $950; Assistant, $400; Music Teacher, $800, making the increase of salaries $4,125, or $38,674 for the total term. The committee also recommended that the proposed increase should take effect on and after the first of June.

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

Mr. Brown offered the following:

WHEREAS, By enactment of the Legislature and by resolution of Councils, the borough of Manchester, is now a ward of this city. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be and he is hereby authorized, to invite the members of said district to meet with this Board at a special meeting to be called for the purpose of perfecting our consolidation as a School Board, known as the Board of Control.

Mr. Brown stated that it would be necessary to have a conference with the Manchester School Board, in order to arrange the tax about to be levied for school purposes.

Mr. Young said that in his opinion the consolidation of the city and borough did not consolidate the Schools district. The matter had apparently been overlooked by the framers of the act.

Mr. Young's objection did not strike the members as valid, and the preamble and resolution were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the meeting of the Board, provided for by the resolution, was fixed for Tuesday evening next.

The Board then adjourned.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting--First Day's Session--A State Normal School in this District Proposed--Election of Officers--Exercises--Programme for To-day.

The regular annual meeting of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute convened yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in the hall of the Third Ward Public School House, Grant street, this city. But little attendance in the morning was not as large as could be expected, but was increased largely in the afternoon.

In the absence of the President, A. T. Douthett, County Superintendent, the Association came to order by electing Professor George J. Luckey, Principal of the Third Ward Public School, as temporary Chairman. J. P. Andrews, Esq., officiated as Secretary. Prayer was then offered by Professor I. A. McCrum.

The minutes of the last session were read by the Secretary and approved.

On motion of Prof. J. F. McClymonds, the following times were fixed for the opening and adjourning of each session: Morning session from 9½ until 12 o'clock; afternoon session, from 1½ until 4 o'clock; evening session, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Prof. Andrew Burtt, of the Fifth Ward Public Schools, moved that a committee of five, consisting of three gentlemen and two ladies, be appointed to nominate officers for the Association. The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed as said committee, Professors W. A. Johnson, J. J. Taggart and I. A. McCrum, and Misses Fannie Cougher and A. B. Fraser.

Rev. A. Milligan, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, delivered a very interesting lecture on the subject of "Religion a Necessary Element in Popular Education."

Miss Fannie Caldwell, of the Third Ward, Allegheny, Public Schools, then read an excellent and well written essay, entitled "Making Brick without Straw," which we hope to publish on another occasion.

On motion, the chair appointed Misses Fannie Caldwell, Eliza McHenry and Mattie McKnight as a Committee on Finance.

The hour of adjournment having approached, the debate on the question "Should Corporeal Punishment be abolished in our Public Schools?" which was to have been taken up in the morning session, was postponed.

The Association then adjourned until half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association re-assembled at the appointed hour in the afternoon, and was opened with prayer by Rev. W. J. Reed, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of this city.

The Rev. Mr. Reed then delivered a very interesting lecture on "A Plea for Dunces." He recited the various nick-names from which the word "dunce" was derived. His idea of a dunce was a boy, generally from ten to twelve years of age, although the dunce was often found among girls. Even among grown-up men and women dunces were to be found. That President was a dunce, who, thinking to increase his popularity, favored "Swing Around the Circle." He, however, that had the most knowledge, is not recognized as the wisest of men. Dunces care nothing about music, mental exercise, education or economy. Dunces in the school room were divided into three classes, namely: government, intellect and morality. The lecturer proceeded at some length to discuss corporeal punishment, favoring a judicious application of the rod.

Miss Kate Patterson, of the First Ward Public School, Allegheny, then read an instructive, interesting and well written essay, entitled "Prose and Poetry of the Teacher's Life."

On motion, Professors S. Andrews and I. A. McCrum, and Miss Agnes Parry and Miss Jennie Ralston was added to the Finance Committee.

Prof. Andrew Burtt, of the Fifth Ward Public Schools, moved that a committee of five citizens be appointed with power to add two to their number, for the purpose of conferring with the committees from the Manchester and Birmingham districts, in regard to having established a State Normal School for this district, in this vicinity. After a slight discussion on the subject, the motion was unanimously adopted.

The following committee was then appointed: Pittsburgh—Rev. W. J. Reed; Allegheny City —Rev. John B. Clark, D. D.; Sewickley—J. C. Wilson, Esq.; Wilkinsburg—Jas. Kelly; East Liberty—Joseph Dilworth.

The committee on nomination of officers of the Association, to serve for the ensuing year then presented the following report:

President—A. D. Douthett, County Superintendent.

Vice Presidents—George J. Luckey and J. F. McClymonds.

Secretaries—J. P. Andrews and John J. Taggart.

Treasurer—John J. Snodgrass.

Executive Committee—E. M. Still, R. Curry and A. C. Chamberlain.

On motion of S. Andrews, the report of the committee was received, and the committee discharged.

On motion, then, the report was adopted, and the gentlemen named were elected as officers.

Miss C. Gemmel then read an excellent essay, entitled "A Teachful Disposition."

The debate upon the question "Should the Self-Reporting System be permitted in our Public Schools?" was not taken up, owing to the hour of adjournment having arrived.

On motion of Prof. J. F. McClymonds, the recess in each session continue fifteen minutes.

The Association then adjourned until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association re-assembled in the evening, and was opened with prayer by Prof. George J. Luckey.

The President, A. T. Douthett, Esq., County Superintendent, being present, Professor Luckey resigned the chair to him.

Miss Ackley, of the McClure Township Public School, then read a beautiful essay, entitled "Light out of Darkness."

W. D. Moore, Esq., was introduced, and delivered an instructive and interesting lecture on "Geology." He explained the connections existing between Anatomy and Physiology, and pointed out some of the many attractions attending its pursuits. He dwelt upon the necessity, both moral and physical, of a knowledge of geology, by the students of nature. The speaker showed by what means geology is useful in helping us to ascertain the state of the world in early ages.

D. W. Elder, Esq., then read an essay entitled "School Boy Language." The essay was a very amusing and instructive one, and was listened to with marked attention.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Miss Sarah McQuigg, Miss Harris and Miss Jemison, was appointed, for the reception of strangers.

The exercises of the evening having been concluded, the Association adjourned until half-past nine o'clock this morning.

The exercises are interspersed with some excellent music by a choir of ladies and gentlemen, Miss Fanny Cougher presiding at the organ.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The following is a programme of the exercises to-day:

MORNING SESSION.—Prayer. Music. Reading Scripture Lecture—"Pittsburgh and Her Three Rivers." Discussion. Debate—"Would it be expedient to cancel all Professional Certificates?" Affirmative, I. M. Stillwell, Esq.; Negative, Prof. Andrew Burtt, M. A. Discussion. Lecture—"Pneumatics," by Rev. Fred. McGregor, A. M. Music.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Prayer. Music. Lecture —"The Relation of Science to Religion," John Douglas, D. D. Essay, Miss Martha Glass. Music. Discussion. Debate—"Are Mental Arithmetic and Grammatical Diagrams becoming Hobbies in our Public Schools?" Affirmative, S. Burtt, M. A.; negative, J. Morrow. Discussion. Music.

EVENING SESSION.—Prayer. Music. Lecture—"Popular Education, its History and Advantages." Rev. D. Howard, D. D. Music. Essay, Miss Helen Renwick. Music.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

ROBBERY OF A GOOSE NEST.

A colored boy named Davis was arrested yesterday by the Allegheny police, charged with larceny, on oath of John Kingsbury, of Sandusky street. The boy was charged with having robbed a goose nest, on the premises of Kingsbury, of a dozen goose eggs in the nest, eight of which the boy succeeded in getting. He was caught fighting with the goose, and chased. In his flight, he dropped all the eggs. The boy was placed in the lock-up, for a hearing to-day.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

CUTTING HIS BOARD BILL.

Joseph N. Anderson appeared yesterday and made an information against A. J. Kaney, charging him with having obtained board from him to the amount of nineteen dollars, under false pretenses, in representing that he was worth $5,000 over and above money coming to him, which was false. A warrant was placed in the officer's hands for the arrest.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

FORCIBLY ENTRY.

Oliver Cornelius appeared yesterday and lodged an information against Wm. Ward, Sr., and Wm. Ward, Jr., charging them with forcibly entering Cornelius' house, in Martin street, First ward, Allegheny, and putting the latter's family out. The officer at the door and entered upon its premises. The accused were arrested, and gave bail in $300 each, bearing were held to bail for a further hearing to-day.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT—A CHILD SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Some workmen engaged in tearing down the old engine house on Carson street, Birmingham, were annoyed on Monday afternoon by some boys throwing pieces of timber, &c., from the premises. One boy, it is alleged, picked up a brick and hurled it at the crowd of workmen, striking a little son of Mr. Cowell fracturing his skull. The injured boy was taken home and Dr. Kerr called in, who dressed his wounds. A warrant was issued for the boy, but he could not be arrested and taken before Burgess Salisbury, where Eva Schmidt appeared and made information against him for assault and battery with intent to kill. Wareham was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance. Yesterday afternoon, the counsel for the defendant made application for bail, but it was refused. The Court granted the application, however, and Wareham was released upon entering bail in the sum of five thousand dollars for his appearance for trial.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James Waters appeared yesterday and lodged complaint against John Olinger for assault and battery. The parties live together in a boat house on the Allegheny river, and Waters alleges that Olinger attacked him on Monday, and struck and kicked him. The accused was arrested, but in default of bail was locked up. The costs will be defendant paying the costs.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

TENANT VS. LANDLORD.

Michael O'Hara appeared yesterday and lodged an information against Andrew J. Taylor, for forcible entry and detainer. The prosecutor is a tenant in Taylor's house in Liberty township, and alleges that on Monday the latter took forcible possession of it and refused to allow him to remain there. A hearing will be had in the case to-day.

STRUCK HER WITH A STONE.

Mrs. Ann Ray made oath charging Mrs. Crosland with assault and battery, alleging that the latter hurled stones at her husband, as they were passing her house, and that the latter struck her. One stone which struck her. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.

James Carr, convicted of larceny, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, was conducted to his new quarters yesterday by Sheriff Cluley.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

James Newman, committed by Mayor McCarthy on the 24th inst., on a charge of assault and battery, and Alexander Bayne, also committed by the Mayor, for the same offense, were released from jail yesterday, having entered bail for their appearance.

THE JAIL.

There are at present one hundred and eight prisoners confined in the county jail.

Ristori's Performances.

The sale of seats for the two performances of Ristori, took place yesterday morning at the Opera House, and was largely attended. The demand for seats was unusually large, and probably two-thirds of the seats in the parquette and dress circle were disposed of for both nights. A number of choice seats, however, remain unsold. This morning at nine o'clock the sale of seats for single nights will commence, and it is not unlikely that all will be disposed of by noon, so great is the desire to see this greatest of living actresses. The prospects are that Ristori will have two of the largest and most fashionable audiences ever assembled in Pittsburgh.

HAND SMASHED.—J. P. Reimond, yardmaster at the Allegheny Depot, formerly a resident of Washington, Pa., had three fingers smashed yesterday by having his hand caught between the bumpers of two cars, at the Freight Depot. Dr. Thorn dressed his injuries.

REMOVAL.—Dr. Hawkes, Homœopathist, formerly of Penn street, has removed to Lawrenceville, corner of Greensburg Pike and Smith's Lane.

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE.—See advertisement.

DR. J. M. LINDSEY'S Improved Blood Searcher is the best blood purifier in use. Try it. Get the genuine, as manufactured by J. M. Fulton, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets.

PENN STREET, 246.—Sill & Gillespie, Dentists.

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE SPRING CLOTHING.—Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 68 Wood street, are daily filling orders for chaste and elegant spring suits from their rare and beautiful stock just received.

All the late Spring styles in Cloaks, Sacques and Ladies' Dress Trimming at Spence's No. 73 Market street.

THE IRON CITY MONTHLY.—Owing to the numerous labor attending the publication of the first number of the Iron City Monthly the issue of the same will be necessarily delayed until the 8th, when we hope to be able to fill the numerous orders awaiting attention. Geo. W. Pittock & Co., Publishers, 57 and 59 St. Clair, 1,466, Pittsburgh, Dispatch Building, Fifth street.

OVER three hundred Spring sacques in store and for sale at three dollars, each at No. 73 Market street.

OUR styles for Spring consist of the following beautiful garments: The Ristori Jacket, the Greek Jacket, the Empress Jacket, Military Jacket, Sacque Jacket, Early Spring Jacket, the Veste Paletot and the Stella Paletot. All of the above are the latest Spring styles, direct from Paris and New York. We receive our styles every morning, as ladies can try for on before leaving the very latest styles at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

GO to Spencer's, No. 73 Market street, for all the new styles in cloaks, sacques and trimmings.

FROM the Steward of the steamboat Dubuque, Mr. John Lousson: This is to certify that I have been troubled for many years with liver complaint, dyspepsia, costiveness, debility, &c. I was recommended to try the Indian Herb Doctor; I did so, and I am happy to say he has cured me. JOHN LOUSSON.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

R. R. Bulger & R. R. Reeves, undertakers, No. 88 Smithfield street. tf

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS AND AWNINGS FOR SALE.—A small lot of large-sized Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Awnings and Tents, nearly new, bright and clear heavy duck, will be sold at a great deal less than half the original cost. Inquire of Robert F. M. Weddell, corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Melville will this evening give her admirable impersonation of "Little Barefoot," and her equally amusing character of "Pocahontas." This is an attractive programme, in which this charming young actress will have an excellent opportunity to display her wonderful versatility. The performances at the Opera House are very enjoyable, the plays being well performed by the excellent stock company now attached to the House.

THE VARIETIES.—A new drama, entitled "Vetari, the Adventurer," will introduce Miss Florence Temple and her steed "Firefly" in new characters this evening. The Varieties company will appear in the usual attractive olio of songs, dances and burlesques.

HEAR REASON!—STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSES!—When a garrison apprehends an attack from an outside enemy, what does it do? It STRENGTHENS THE DEFENSES. The human system at this period of the year is beleaguered by morbid influences. The atmosphere is full of them. Every change of weather lays the feeble open to their attacks. What is to be done in order to baffle these unseen, but ever active, foes? STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSES. Do you ask how? The answer is simple—the means within the reach of all: Reinforce the vital organs and the nervous system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Tone the stomach, regulate the bowels, rouse the sluggish liver, cheer the spirits, enrich and purify the vital current, with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. That's the way to STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSES, and render the capital of health impregnable. If you wish to escape bilious headache, intermittent fever, indigestion, and nervous visitations—to enjoy, in all its plentitude, the blessing of "a sound mind in a sound body," use this incomparable preventive and restorative. It preserves health in the healthy, and renews it in the weak and ailing.

IMPORTANT BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

W. H. Garrard & Co., jobbers in variety goods, Darling, Brown & Co., crate bakery, W. R. Marshall, 8 crates furniture, 3 crates earthenware, 1 box marble, 50 palmleaf mats, 4 trunks, 1 valise, 1 bundle, packages sundry, Martin, Bricker & Co., 11 bundles iron, O. Hussman, 1 crate, Bruce & Co., 2 crates, Bruce, Kirkpatrick, Baird & Co., 1 crate, Bruce & Co., 2 crates, Bruce, Kirkpatrick, Baird & Co., 2 crates, Bruce, Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co., 2 crates, Bruce, Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co., 1 crate, Bruce, Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co., 1 crate, Bruce, Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co., 1 crate